

| Project Title | Funding | Strategic Plan Objective | Institution |
|---|-----------|--------------------------|---|
| Role of GluK6 in cerebella circuitry development | \$58,442 | Q2.Other | Yale University |
| Morphogenesis and function of the cerebral cortex | \$409,613 | Q2.Other | Yale University |
| Functional analysis of patient mutations in EPHB2, an ASD candidate gene- Project 1 | \$177,512 | Q2.Other | Yale University |
| Identification of candidate genes at the synapse in autism spectrum disorders | \$168,839 | Q2.Other | Yale University |
| Novel candidate mechanisms of fragile X syndrome | \$92,448 | Q2.S.D | Yale University |
| Role of major vault protein in autism | \$59,972 | Q2.Other | Yale University |
| Functional analysis of EFR3A mutations associated with autism | \$156,250 | Q2.Other | Yale University |
| Pleiotropic roles of dyslexia genes in neurodevelopmental language impairments | \$42,232 | Q2.S.D | Yale University |
| Allelic choice in Rett syndrome | \$390,481 | Q2.S.D | Winifred Masterson Burke Medical Research Institute |
| Studying Rett and Fragile X syndrome in human ES cells using TALEN technology | \$0 | Q2.S.D | Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research |
| Genetically defined stem cell models of Rett and fragile X syndrome | \$350,000 | Q2.S.D | Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research |
| Developing novel automated apparatus for studying battery of social behaviors in mutant mouse models for autism | \$0 | Q2.Other | Weizmann Institute of Science |
| Genetic model to study the ASD-associated gene A2BP1 and its target PAC1 | \$62,500 | Q2.Other | Weizmann Institute of Science |
| Role of neuronal migration genes in synaptogenesis and plasticity | \$52,190 | Q2.Other | Weill Cornell Medical College |
| High metabolic demand of fast-spiking cortical interneurons underlying the etiology of autism | \$54,500 | Q2.Other | Weill Cornell Medical College |
| Role of intracellular mGluR5 in fragile X syndrome and autism | \$75,000 | Q2.S.D | Washington University in St. Louis |
| The role of intracellular metabotropic glutamate receptor 5 at the synapse | \$13,400 | Q2.S.D | Washington University in St. Louis |
| Genetic and developmental analyses of fragile X mental retardation protein | \$438,391 | Q2.S.D | Vanderbilt University Medical Center |
| Translational regulation of adult neural stem cells | \$396,944 | Q2.S.D | University of Wisconsin - Madison |
| Macrocephalic autism: Exploring and exploiting the role of PTEN | \$0 | Q2.Other | University of Wisconsin - Madison |
| Investigation of protocadherin-10 in MEF2- and FMRP-mediated synapse elimination | \$53,942 | Q2.S.D | University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center |
| Cortical circuit changes and mechanisms in a mouse model of fragile X syndrome | \$278,656 | Q2.S.D | University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center |
| Mechanisms of synapse elimination by autism-linked genes | \$434,883 | Q2.S.D | University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center |
| Coordinated control of synapse development by autism-linked genes | \$0 | Q2.S.D | University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center |

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| Mechanisms of mGluR5 function and dysfunction in mouse autism models | \$406,760 | Q2.S.D | University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center |
| Study of fragile X mental retardation protein in synaptic function and plasticity | \$317,077 | Q2.S.D | University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center |
| Mouse models of human autism spectrum disorders: Gene targeting in specific brain regions | \$400,000 | Q2.S.D | University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center |
| Function and structure adaptations in forebrain development | \$541,770 | Q2.Other | University of Southern California |
| Engrailed targets and the control of synaptic circuits in Drosophila | \$352,100 | Q2.Other | University of Puerto Rico Medical Sciences Campus |
| Functional circuit disorders of sensory cortex in ASD and RTT | \$254,976 | Q2.S.D | University of Pennsylvania |
| The role of genetics in communication deficits in autism spectrum disorders | \$60,000 | Q2.S.D | University of Pennsylvania |
| Transcriptional responsiveness in lymphoblastoid cell lines | \$0 | Q2.Other | University of Pennsylvania |
| Functional and anatomical recovery of synaptic deficits in a mouse model of Angelman Syndrome | \$56,000 | Q2.S.D | University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill |
| Genetic studies of autism-related Drosophila neurexin and neuroligin | \$489,104 | Q2.Other | University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill |
| Bi-directional regulation of Ube3a stability by cyclic AMP-dependent kinase | \$60,000 | Q2.S.D | University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill |
| Regulation of spine morphogenesis by NrCAM | \$185,000 | Q2.Other | University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill |
| Effect of paternal age on mutational burden and behavior in mice | \$222,000 | Q2.Other | University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill |
| Homeostatic regulation of presynaptic function by dendritic mTORC1 | \$32,747 | Q2.Other | University of Michigan |
| Molecular mechanisms of the synaptic organizer alpha-neurexin | \$383,267 | Q2.Other | University of Michigan |
| Altered gastrointestinal function in the neuroligin-3 mouse model of autism | \$0 | Q2.S.E | University of Melbourne |
| Altered gastrointestinal function in the neuroligin-3 mouse model of autism | \$0 | Q2.S.E | University of Melbourne |
| Altered gastrointestinal function in the neuroligin-3 mouse model of autism | \$0 | Q2.S.E | University of Melbourne |
| Caspr2 as an autism candidate gene: A proteomic approach to function & structure | \$312,000 | Q2.Other | University of Medicine & Dentistry of New Jersey - Robert Wood Johnson Medical School |
| The microRNA pathway in translational regulation of neuronal development | \$352,647 | Q2.S.D | University of Massachusetts Medical School |
| Molecular dissection of calmodulin domain functions | \$321,473 | Q2.Other | University of Iowa |
| Synaptic phenotype, development, and plasticity in the fragile X mouse | \$395,134 | Q2.S.D | University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign |

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| Serotonin signal transduction in two groups of autistic patients | \$0 | Q2.Other | University of Illinois at Chicago |
| Self-injurious behavior: An animal model of an autism endophenotype | \$0 | Q2.Other | University of Florida |
| Physiological studies in a human stem cell model of 15q duplication syndrome | \$60,000 | Q2.S.D | University of Connecticut |
| Cerebellar plasticity and learning in a mouse model of autism | \$156,250 | Q2.Other | University of Chicago |
| Extended tracking of single synaptic proteins with upconverting nanoparticles | \$10,819 | Q2.Other | University of California; Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory |
| A sex-specific dissection of autism genetics | \$0 | Q2.S.B | University of California, San Francisco |
| Characterizing the regulatory pathways and regulation of AUTS2 | \$57,964 | Q2.Other | University of California, San Francisco |
| A novel transplantation assay to study human PTEN ASD alleles in GABAergic interneurons | \$60,000 | Q2.Other | University of California, San Francisco |
| Role of negative regulators of FGF signaling in frontal cortex development and autism | \$45,000 | Q2.Other | University of California, San Francisco |
| Deciphering the function and regulation of AUTS2 | \$0 | Q2.Other | University of California, San Francisco |
| Kinetics of drug macromolecule complex formation | \$712,921 | Q2.Other | University of California, San Diego |
| Identification of genetic pathways that regulate neuronal circuits in C. elegans | \$47,114 | Q2.Other | University of California, San Diego |
| Using fruit flies to map the network of autism-associated genes | \$156,245 | Q2.Other | University of California, San Diego |
| Elucidation of the developmental role of Jakmip1, and autism-susceptibility gene | \$31,474 | Q2.Other | University of California, Los Angeles |
| Imaging PTEN-induced changes in adult cortical structure and function in vivo | \$300,156 | Q2.Other | University of California, Los Angeles |
| Investigation of sex differences associated with autism candidate gene, Cyfip1 | \$32,413 | Q2.S.B | University of California, Los Angeles |
| Role of autism-susceptibility gene, CNTNAP2, in neural circuitry for vocal communication | \$0 | Q2.Other | University of California, Los Angeles |
| Functional analysis of neurexin IV in Drosophila | \$0 | Q2.Other | University of California, Los Angeles |
| The role of neurexin IV in central nervous system development | \$100,466 | Q2.Other | University of California, Los Angeles |
| The role of Fox-1 in neurodevelopment and autistic spectrum disorder | \$145,757 | Q2.Other | University of California, Los Angeles |
| A functional genomic analysis of the cerebral cortex | \$256,413 | Q2.Other | University of California, Los Angeles |
| Dual modulators of GABA-A and Alpha7 nicotinic receptors for treating autism | \$615,849 | Q2.Other | University of California, Irvine |
| BDNF and the restoration of synaptic plasticity in fragile X and autism | \$470,063 | Q2.S.D | University of California, Irvine |

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| Cortactin and spine dysfunction in fragile X | \$32,875 | Q2.S.D | University of California, Irvine |
| The role of MeCP2 in Rett syndrome | \$382,858 | Q2.S.D | University of California, Davis |
| Mechanism of UBE3A imprint in neurodevelopment | \$34,439 | Q2.S.D | University of California, Davis |
| Inhibitory mechanisms for sensory map plasticity in cerebral cortex | \$328,644 | Q2.Other | University of California, Berkeley |
| Presynaptic regulation of quantal size by the cation/H ⁺ exchangers NHE6 & NHE9 | \$33,932 | Q2.Other | University of California, Berkeley |
| Met signaling in neural development and circuitry formation | \$249,000 | Q2.Other | University of Arizona |
| MeCP2 modulation of BDNF signaling: Shared mechanisms of Rett and autism | \$314,059 | Q2.S.D | University of Alabama at Birmingham |
| Understanding the basic neurobiology of Pitt-Hopkins syndrome | \$60,000 | Q2.S.D | The University of Alabama at Birmingham |
| Impact of SynGAP1 mutations on synapse maturation and cognitive development | \$789,981 | Q2.Other | The Scripps Research Institute - Florida |
| Cell adhesion molecules in CNS development | \$534,562 | Q2.Other | The Scripps Research Institute - California |
| A stem cell based platform for identification of common defects in autism spectrum disorders | \$0 | Q2.S.D | The Scripps Research Institute - California |
| Glial control of neuronal receptive ending morphology | \$418,275 | Q2.Other | The Rockefeller University |
| RNA dysregulation in autism | \$125,000 | Q2.Other | The Rockefeller University |
| Defining cells and circuits affected in autism spectrum disorders | \$336,872 | Q2.Other | The Rockefeller University |
| Fragile X syndrome target analysis and its contribution to autism | \$134,477 | Q2.S.D | The Rockefeller University |
| Revealing protein synthesis defects in fragile X syndrome with new chemical tools | \$340,520 | Q2.S.D | Stanford University |
| Modulation of fxr1 splicing as a treatment strategy for autism in fragile X syndrome | \$0 | Q2.S.D | Stanford University |
| L-type calcium channel regulation of neuronal differentiation | \$33,002 | Q2.S.D | Stanford University |
| Function and dysfunction of neuroligins in synaptic circuits | \$750,000 | Q2.Other | Stanford University |
| Function of neuroligins | \$473,710 | Q2.Other | Stanford University |
| Probing a monogenic form of autism from molecules to behavior | \$0 | Q2.S.D | Stanford University |
| Role of CNTNAP2 in neuronal structural development and synaptic transmission | \$53,500 | Q2.Other | Stanford University |
| Genomic and epigenomic effects of large CNV in neurons from iPSC | \$2,355,000 | Q2.S.G | Stanford University |
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|--|-------------|--------------------------|--|
| Neurobiology of RAI1, the causal gene for Smith-Magenis syndrome | \$155,380 | Q2.S.D | Stanford University |
| Mesocorticolimbic dopamine circuitry in mouse models of autism | \$436,362 | Q2.S.D | Stanford University |
| Engrailed genes and cerebellum morphology, spatial gene expression and circuitry | \$470,003 | Q2.Other | Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research |
| Perturbed cortical patterning in autism | \$60,000 | Q2.Other | Seattle Children's Hospital |
| MTHFR functional polymorphism C677T and genomic instability in the etiology of idiopathic autism in simplex families | \$0 | Q2.Other | Queen's University |
| Neurologin, oxidative stress and autism | \$150,000 | Q2.Other | Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation |
| Regulation of cortical critical periods in a mouse model of autism | \$60,000 | Q2.S.D | Northwestern University |
| Understanding the role of Epac2 in cognitive function | \$47,232 | Q2.Other | Northwestern University |
| A family-genetic study of autism and fragile X syndrome | \$751,420 | Q2.S.D | Northwestern University |
| Excessive cap-dependent translation as a molecular mechanism underlying ASD | \$0 | Q2.Other | New York University |
| Early expression of autism spectrum disorder in experimental animals | \$0 | Q2.Other | Neurochlore |
| Dysregulation of protein synthesis in fragile X syndrome | \$1,117,731 | Q2.S.D | National Institutes of Health |
| Role of Sema7A in functional organization of neocortex | \$423,750 | Q2.S.D | Mount Sinai School of Medicine |
| Making the connection between autism, serotonin and hedgehog signaling | \$125,635 | Q2.S.D | Medical Research Council-National Institute for Medical Research |
| Functional analysis of patient mutations in EPHB2, an ASD candidate gene- Core | \$62,475 | Q2.Other | McLean Hospital |
| Regulation of synaptogenesis by cyclin-dependent kinase 5 | \$0 | Q2.Other | Massachusetts Institute of Technology |
| Shank3 in synaptic function and autism | \$401,250 | Q2.Other | Massachusetts Institute of Technology |
| Retrograde synaptic signaling by Neurexin and Neuroligin in C. elegans | \$250,000 | Q2.Other | Massachusetts General Hospital |
| Molecular signatures of autism genes and the 16p11.2 deletion | \$62,500 | Q2.Other | Massachusetts General Hospital |
| MicroRNAs in synaptic plasticity and behaviors relevant to autism | \$131,220 | Q2.S.D | Massachusetts General Hospital |
| Identification of targets for the neuronal E3 ubiquitin ligase PAM | \$0 | Q2.S.D | Massachusetts General Hospital |
| Roles of miRNAs in regulation of Foxp2 and in autism | \$45,000 | Q2.Other | Louisiana State University |
| Autism phenotypes in Tuberous Sclerosis: Risk factors, features & architecture | \$149,881 | Q2.S.D | King's College London |
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| The role of CNTNAP2 in embryonic neural stem cell regulation | \$0 | Q2.Other | Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine |
| Olfactory abnormalities in the modeling of Rett syndrome | \$351,575 | Q2.S.D | Johns Hopkins University |
| Dynamic regulation of Shank3 and ASD | \$646,316 | Q2.Other | Johns Hopkins University |
| The role of the GRIP protein complex in AMPA receptor trafficking and autism spectrum disorders | \$0 | Q2.Other | Johns Hopkins University |
| Why are autistic females rare and severe? An approach to autism gene identification. | \$28,600 | Q2.S.B | Johns Hopkins University |
| High throughput screen for small molecule probes for neural network development | \$405,000 | Q2.Other | Johns Hopkins University |
| In vivo targeted gene silencing, a novel method | \$192,500 | Q2.Other | Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis |
| Multigenic basis for autism linked to 22q13 chromosomal region | \$125,000 | Q2.S.D | Hunter College of the City University of New York (CUNY) jointly with Research Foundation of CUNY |
| Activity-dependent phosphorylation of MeCP2 | \$177,055 | Q2.S.D | Harvard Medical School |
| The role of UBE3A in autism | \$312,501 | Q2.S.D | Harvard Medical School |
| Proteome and interaction networks in autism | \$156,250 | Q2.Other | Harvard Medical School |
| Underlying mechanisms in a cerebellum-dependent model of autism | \$60,000 | Q2.S.D | Harvard Medical School |
| Urokinase-type plasminogen activator plasma concentration and its relationship to hepatocyte growth factor (HGF) and GABA levels in autistic children | \$8,505 | Q2.Other | Hartwick College |
| Elucidation and rescue of amygdala abnormalities in the Fmr1 mutant mouse model of fragile X syndrome | \$150,000 | Q2.S.D | George Washington University |
| Regulation of 22q11 genes in embryonic and adult forebrain | \$308,631 | Q2.S.D | George Washington University |
| Regulation of 22q11 genes in embryonic and adult forebrain (supplement) | \$24,262 | Q2.S.D | George Washington University |
| Quantitative proteomic approach towards understanding and treating autism | \$75,000 | Q2.S.D | Emory University |
| Young development of a novel PET ligand for detecting oxytocin receptors in brain | \$261,360 | Q2.Other | Emory University |
| Young development of a novel PET ligand for detecting oxytocin receptors in brain (supplement) | \$176,000 | Q2.Other | Emory University |
| Modulation of RhoA signaling by the mRNA binding protein hnRNPQ1 | \$30,912 | Q2.Other | Emory University |
| PI3K/mTOR signaling as a novel biomarker and therapeutic target in autism | \$0 | Q2.Other | Emory University |
| Imaging signal transduction in single dendritic spines | \$382,200 | Q2.Other | Duke University |
| Analysis of Shank3 complete and temporal and spatial specific knockout mice | \$481,448 | Q2.Other | Duke University |

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| The striatal circuitry underlying autistic-like behaviors | \$31,975 | Q2.Other | Duke University |
| The impact of Pten signaling on neuronal form and function | \$346,014 | Q2.Other | Dartmouth College |
| New approaches to local translation: SpaceSTAMP of proteins synthesized in axons | \$419,095 | Q2.S.D | Dana-Farber Cancer Institute |
| Aberrant synaptic form and function due to TSC-mTOR-related mutation in autism spectrum disorders | \$300,000 | Q2.S.D | Columbia University |
| Role of neurexin in the amygdala and associated fear memory | \$175,000 | Q2.Other | Columbia University |
| Neurexin-neuregulin trans-synaptic interaction in learning and memory | \$200,000 | Q2.Other | Columbia University |
| Investigation of a possible role of the protocadherin gene cluster in autism | \$150,000 | Q2.Other | Columbia University |
| High-throughput DNA sequencing method for probing the connectivity of neural circuits at single-neuron resolution | \$464,475 | Q2.Other | Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory |
| Investigation of social brain circuits in mouse models of the 16p11.2 locus | \$175,000 | Q2.Other | Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory |
| The functional link between DISC1 and neuroligins: Two genetic factors in the etiology of autism | \$0 | Q2.S.D | Children's Memorial Hospital, Chicago |
| ERK signaling in autism associated with copy number variation of 16p11.2 | \$51,290 | Q2.Other | Case Western Reserve University |
| TrkB agonist therapy for sensorimotor dysfunction in Rett syndrome | \$147,806 | Q2.S.D | Case Western Reserve University |
| Autism and the insula: Genomic and neural circuits | \$254,696 | Q2.Other | California Institute of Technology |
| Functional role of IL-6 in fetal brain development and abnormal behavior | \$42,232 | Q2.Other | California Institute of Technology |
| Endosomal NHE6 in long-range connectivity and autism | \$62,500 | Q2.Other | Brown University |
| Elucidating the function of class 4 semaphorins in GABAergic synapse formation (supplement) | \$23,015 | Q2.Other | Brandeis University |
| Elucidating the function of class 4 semaphorins in GABAergic synapse formation | \$336,922 | Q2.Other | Brandeis University |
| Semaphorin4D and PlexinB1 mediate GABAergic synapse development in mammalian CNS | \$27,814 | Q2.Other | Brandeis University |
| Neuropeptide regulation of juvenile social behaviors | \$29,550 | Q2.Other | Boston College |
| A cerebellar mutant for investigating mechanisms of autism in Tuberous Sclerosis | \$149,958 | Q2.S.D | Boston Children's Hospital |
| Probing synaptic receptor composition in mouse models of autism | \$124,998 | Q2.S.D | Boston Children's Hospital |
| Neurobiological mechanism of 15q11-13 duplication autism spectrum disorder | \$380,625 | Q2.S.D | Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center |

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| TMLHE deficiency and a carnitine hypothesis for autism | \$60,000 | Q2.S.D | Baylor College of Medicine |
| In-vivo imaging of neuronal structure and function in a reversible mouse model for autism. | \$0 | Q2.S.D | Baylor College of Medicine |
| The role of the new mTOR complex, mTORC2, in autism spectrum disorders | \$625,998 | Q2.Other | Baylor College of Medicine |
| Upper motor neuron plasticity in the MeCP2-duplication syndrome of autism | \$62,500 | Q2.S.D | Baylor College of Medicine |
| Investigating the homeostatic role of MeCP2 in mature brain | \$35,832 | Q2.S.D | Baylor College of Medicine |
| Pathophysiology of MECP2 spectrum disorders (Career Development Award Proposal) | \$179,981 | Q2.S.D | Baylor College of Medicine |
| Genetic rescue of fragile X syndrome in mice by targeted deletion of PIKE | \$0 | Q2.S.D | Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University |
| Dysregulation of mTOR signaling in fragile X syndrome | \$415,000 | Q2.S.D | Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University |
| Dysregulation of mTOR signaling in fragile X syndrome (supplement) | \$72,034 | Q2.S.D | Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University |
| Modeling 5-HT-absorbing neurons in neuropathology of autism | \$250,500 | Q2.Other | Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University |

